

The Cairo Bulletin.

OFFICE, BULLETIN BUILDING, COR. 12TH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE

JOHN H. OBERLY, EDITOR.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CITY AND COUNTY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NEW YORK STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LARGEST VARIETY STOCK IN THE CITY
GOODS SOLD VERY CLOSE.

Corner of Eleventh street and Commercial Avenue

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

C. O. PATTER.

WOOD, RITTENHOUSE & BROS.

FLOUR.

General Commission Merchants

FOR OHIO LEVEE

COFFEY, HARRISON & CO.

(Successors to D. Hurd & Son.)

FORWARDING

Commission Merchants,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

No. 63 Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILL.

JOHN B. PHILLIPS & SON,

(Successors to John H. Phillips.)

GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN HAY, CORN, OATS,

Flour, Meal, Bran, &c.,

AGENTS FOR LAFLIN AND RAND

POWDER COMPANY.

COR. TENTH STREET AND OHIO LEVEE

CAIRO, ILL.

H. A. THOMAS L. D. THOMAS

THOMAS & BROTHER,

Successors to H. M. Hagen.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BROKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

Foreign and Domestic

FRUITS AND NUTS

124 Commercial Avenue.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

MILLER & PARKER,

GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN FLOUR, CORN

Oats, Hay, etc.,

AGENTS FOR FAIRBANK'S SCALES

Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILL.

G. D. WILLIAMSON,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Dealer in

BOAT STORES,

No. 76 Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILL.

Special attention given to consignments and filling orders.

W. Stratton.

STRATTON & BIRD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents American Powder Company

No. 57 Ohio Levee,

CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

J. M. PHILLIPS,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANT,

WHARF-BOAT PROPRIETOR.

prepared to forward all kinds of freight to all points.

Business attended to promptly.

C. O. CLOSE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

And dealer in

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, HAIR, ETC.

No. Ohio Levee.

Will sell in car load lots at market prices, adding freight.

THE BULLETIN.

GOV. MCENERY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

(New York Herald Telegram, Jan. 29.)

The President was visited this morning by Gov. McEnery and Gen. W. L. McMillen, the Senator elect from Louisiana. They had been reliably informed that only a few days ago the President favored a new election and desired to learn from him directly his present position on that question, and also to disabuse his mind as to certain representations made to him that no considerable number of the people of that state desired a new election. They were most courteously received and accorded a long interview. During the conversation Attorney-General Williams was present, and took part in it. The President admitted that the people of Louisiana were oppressed by disorder and bad government, which he claimed had been the rule since the war, also that the returns of the last election, which he characterized as an organized fraud, had not been counted by any returning board recognized by the courts, and that the Lynch board had been obliged to make their returns from other than legal or official sources. He justified his action in the case by saying that he had simply followed the decision of the courts. He also expressed the opinion that Congress had no more power to interfere with the state government in Louisiana than with that in New York. He thought that the first thing for Congress to do was to impeach the judge, who, it is claimed, acted without jurisdiction in overthrowing the state government of Louisiana and setting up another in its stead, and if the judge were found guilty, then Congress might have power to apply a proper remedy. He was asked if it be true, as charged, that the general government, through its judiciary, had improperly interfered with the state government of Louisiana, and thereby had worked an injury to the people of the state and to the cause of free government, and whether the political department of the government could not correct the evil done without waiting to punish the person guilty of the outrage. He repeated his opinion that the judge should be tried first, from which it would appear that the President is of the opinion that stolen property ought not to be restored until the thief is caught and punished. The attorney-general admitted that Congress had power to determine whether or not a republican form of government existed in any particular state, and if it found that none such did exist then it would be the constitutional duty of Congress to provide the state with one. The President and the attorney-general were reminded of the fact that the legal state government of Louisiana had been overthrown by the unlawful interference of a Federal judge, backed by the United States army, and that action by Congress now could scarcely be considered as interference with a state government chosen by the people of the state, and regularly established under its constitution and laws. Proof was also tendered to show that a large majority of the property owners of that state, as well as a respectable number of the best Republicans, desired a new election as the best solution of the political troubles of the state.

OUR MEXICAN CITIZENS.

THE ORDER OF THE PENITENTS.

THEIR REPULSIVE RELIGIOUS RITES, AND THEIR DEVOTION TO THE ART OF STEALING.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE "GRASERS," HOW THEY MARRY AND ARE BURIED.

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BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

(From the Chicago Evening Post and Mail.)

Chicago's new representative at the capital of the Argentine Republic, Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, is likely to have active employment in protecting American interests in the threatened war between Brazil and the government to which he will be credited as United States minister. The two nations are approaching a hostile attitude. The cause originates in the seizure by the Argentines of the Brazilian steamer *Cuyaba*, running between Montevideo and Assumption, because she had on board, upon her arrival at Buenos Ayres, a passenger named Rivadavia, a lieutenant and colonel, who, as a friend of Lopez Jordan, was charged with treasonable acts against the Confederation. His surrender was demanded and refused. The Brazilian captain of a Brazilian vessel, sailing under the Brazilian flag, was not in the surrendering business. Thereupon the Argentines put soldiers on board the steamer and a man-of-war alongside, and the matter was discussed for two days and nights, and was released just before three Brazilian men-of-war appeared in sight. Brazil is reported to be dissatisfied with the aspects of the question; for the right to seize suspected persons wherever they may be, greatly to the detriment of Brazil's use of the river Plate and in violation of the treaty between the two countries.

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